UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

Official Records

SIXTH COMMITTEE
43rd meeting
held on
Monday, 25 November 1991
at 3 p.m.
New York

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Chairman: Mr. AFONSO (Mozambique)

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91-57641 5408S (E)

Distr. GENERAL
A/C.6/46/SR.43
3 December 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The meeting was called to order at 3.20 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 128: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS FORTY-THIRD SESSION (continued) (A/C.6/46/L.15 and 16)

1. Mr. TETU (Canada), introducing draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.16 on behalf of its sponsors, said that Bolivia, Ecuador, Spain and Venezuela had also become sponsors. He reviewed the text of the draft and expressed the hope that it would be adopted without a vote.

2. Ms. KOFLER (Austria), introducing draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.15 on behalf of its sponsors, said that Spain had also joined the list of sponsors. The draft reflected the debate held on the topic in the Committee as well as the views put forward in informal consultations. She hoped that it would be adopted without a vote.

AGENDA ITEM 130: CONSIDERATION OF THE DRAFT ARTICLES ON THE STATUS OF THE DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND THE DIPLOMATIC BAG NOT ACCOMPANIED BY DIPLOMATIC COURIER AND OF THE DRAFT OPTIONAL PROTOCOLS THERETO (continued) (A/C.6/46/L.14)

3. The CHAIRMAN, introducing draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.14, said that the text before the Committee was the result of thorough informal consultations. Under the draft, the General Assembly would decide that informal consultations on the draft articles on the status of the diplomatic courier and the diplomatic bag not accompanied by diplomatic courier and the draft optional protocols thereto should be resumed at its forty-seventh session.

4. Draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.14 was adopted without a vote.

AGENDA ITEM 127: UNITED NATIONS DECADE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued) (A/C.6/46/L.12)

5. Mr. FARRUKH (Pakistan), introducing draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.12 on behalf of its sponsors, said that Algeria, Bahrain, Belgium, Cameroon, Chile, Colombia, Estonia, Mauritania, Mexico, Morocco, the Philippines, Senegal, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay and Venezuela had also become sponsors.

6. The draft resolution was the result of consultations which he had conducted as Chairman of the Working Group on the United Nations Decade of International Law. During those consultations, there had been strong support for the view that the draft should be essentially procedural in nature and be limited to questions relating to the implementation of the Programme for the activities to be commenced during the first term (1990-1992) of the Decade. It had also been generally felt that States, international organizations and institutions should be encouraged to submit new ideas for the second term of the Decade for inclusion in the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its forty-seventh session. He hoped that it would be possible to adopt the draft resolution without a vote.

7. Mr. CHATURVEDI (India) said that his country's commitment to peace and cooperation around the world and to the United Nations Charter explained its active role in the process that had led to the adoption of the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, the Manila Declaration on the Peaceful Settlement of International Disputes and, more recently, the Declaration on the Enhancement of the Effectiveness of the Principle of Refraining from the Threat or Use of Force in International Relations. India, along with five other countries, had sponsored the New Delhi Declaration, adopted at the Seventh Conference of Heads of State or Government of the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries, which called for peace and total disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and the elimination of weapons of mass destruction.

8. International relations needed to be conducted on the basis of the rule of law; hence, international law needed to be codified, consolidated and progressively developed. India had actively participated in international conferences held for the purpose of adopting such multilateral treaties as the Vienna conventions on the law of treaties and on diplomatic and consular relations. It had signed the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea and had always actively participated in the deliberations of the Legal Subcommittee of the Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space. It was also a party to the Antarctic Treaty of 1959. India had accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice and had resorted to the use of arbitration, the International Court of Justice and the International Civil Aviation Organization in the settlement of disputes. As one of the original Members of the United Nations, India had contributed to peace-keeping operations of the United Nations whenever required to do so. Respect for international law and treaty obligations, promotion of international peace and security, and encouragement of the settlement of international disputes by arbitration were enshrined as a matter of State policy under article 51 of the Indian Constitution.

9. The promotion of the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes between States was fundamental to the achievement of international peace and security. However, the prevention of disputes as well as their peaceful settlement should be flexible and appropriate to the circumstances and nature of the dispute concerned; disputes must be settled on the basis of the principles of the sovereign equality of States and free choice of means. It was essential that nothing the Committee did should result in restriction of the wide choice of means of settlement of disputes available to States.

10. The cause of peace and peaceful settlement of disputes could not be adequately served unless the current world order was structurally modified and path-breaking decisions were taken on vital issues facing mankind. The Movement of Non-Aligned Countries had identified those issues and repeatedly emphasized their importance through various declarations: they included establishment of a non-violent world order: total elimination of nuclear weapons leading to complete and general disarmament; fair and just

(Mr. Chaturvedi, India)

international economic relations; and the guarantee of fundamental rights and freedoms for all peoples.

11. International law formed part of the curriculum of several universities and institutions in India at the graduate and postgraduate levels. The Government had provided financial and other assistance to academic institutions to encourage research and study in international law and had taken steps to publish the treaties concluded with other countries in the form of treaty series. During the Decade of International Law it looked forward to cooperating with other States and international organizations in undertaking activities and programmes to strengthen confidence in international law in such a way that interaction among States was based on universal international law and justice.

12. Draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.12 was adopted without a vote.

AGENDA ITEM 140: EXPLOITATION OF THE ENVIRONMENT AS A WEAPON IN TIMES OF ARMED CONFLICT AND THE TAKING OF PRACTICAL MEASURES TO PREVENT SUCH EXPLOITATION (continued) (A/C.6/46/L.13)

13. The CHAIRMAN, introducing draft decision A/C.6/46/L.13, said that the draft was the result of intensive consultations which he had conducted with a number of delegations from the various regional groups; it represented a consensus text.

14. Draft decision A/C.6/46/L.13 was adopted without a vote.

The meeting rose at 4.05 p.m.

UNITED NATIONS

General Assembly

FORTY-SIXTH SESSION

Official Records

SIXTH COMMITTEE
44th meeting
held on
Tuesday, 26 November 1991
at 3 p.m.
New York

SUMMARY RECORD OF THE 44th MEETING

Chairman: Mr. AFONSO (Mozambique)

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COMPLETION OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

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Distr. GENERAL
A/C.6/46/SR.44
4 December 1991

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

The meeting was called to order at 3.25 p.m.

AGENDA ITEM 132: REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON RELATIONS WITH THE HOST COUNTRY (A/46/26 and Add.1; A/C.6/46/L.19)

1. Mr. MOUSHOUTAS (Cyprus), Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, said the report of that Committee (A/46/26 and Add.1) followed the pattern established in previous years. As usual, section IV contained the Committee's recommendations and conclusions.

2. The Committee had proved to be an important and effective forum in which representatives of Member States and the host country had, on the whole successfully, found ways of solving problems through frank and constructive exchanges of views. The deliberations on all questions before the Committee had been conducted in a businesslike atmosphere and in a spirit of cooperation.

3. Mr. VAN SCHAIK (Netherlands), speaking on behalf of the 12 States members of the European Community, said that the Committee on Relations with the Host Country had once again proved its ability to deal with the often delicate issues brought before it. Its methods of work and its composition appeared completely appropriate to the Twelve, which therefore did not share the view expressed by an observer at the 153rd meeting that the membership of the Committee should be expanded. Since its establishment by the General Assembly in 1971, the Committee had found solutions in accordance with the applicable legal rules to a number of specific problems, thus considerably improving delegations' living and working conditions in New York and contributing to the smooth running of Headquarters operations. Noting that a substantial part of the report concerned the responsibilities of permanent missions and their personnel, in particular problems of claims of financial indebtedness and procedures to be followed in that respect, he said that the Twelve had taken note with satisfaction of the establishment of a Working Group to deal with all aspects of the problem. Emphasizing the need for practical action in specific cases, he urged the host country to advise the Committee on Relations with the Host Country without delay whenever a case involving particular hardship arose. In that context, the Twelve noted with appreciation the delivery of 100 food parcels to a mission which had not received funds from its capital for almost a year.

4. Referring in particular to the question of transport and the application of traffic laws, he said that the Twelve wished to recall once again the importance they attached to compliance with articles IV and V of the Headquarters Agreement and with articles 29 to 31 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. The settling of problems arising in connection with the implementation of the Agreement required vigilance and courtesy, and all such matters - whether of principle or of a practical nature - should be treated with full respect for international law.

5. Mr. ORDZHONIKIDZE (Union of Soviet Socialist Republics) stressed the importance of a friendly environment to the work of missions accredited to the United Nations, and thanked the United States authorities, the New York City Commission for the United Nations and Consular Corps and members of the United States Mission to the United Nations for the efforts they were making in that respect. A problem still awaiting solution was that of motor traffic and parking in New York City. In that connection, he drew attention to article 31 of the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations to the effect that diplomatic agents should enjoy immunity from the criminal, civil and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State, and expressed the hope that problems relating to the payment of traffic fines, not to mention the withdrawal of driving licences, would be resolved in a spirit of constructive cooperation and in strict compliance with the standards of international law. His delegation supported the recommendations and conclusions of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and hoped that a spirit of mutual understanding and good will would prevail in solving the problems still outstanding.

6. Mr. VOICU (Romania), speaking as the representative of a country which was not a member of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, noted with appreciation the efforts made by the host country to settle various issues arising in connection with the implementation of the Headquarters Agreement.

7. Referring to the issue of host country travel regulations (sect. III.B.1 of the report), he reiterated his delegation's request to the United States delegation to convey once more to the appropriate authorities Romania's concern for the lifting of travel restrictions affecting the staff of its Permanent Mission to the United Nations. His delegation noted with satisfaction the positive changes which had taken place in United States policy in the matter, and expressed appreciation of the host country's efforts to maintain good conditions for the normal work of missions accredited to the United Nations. It was to be hoped that his delegation's renewed request for the lifting of travel restrictions in respect of Romania would receive a favourable recommendation on the part of the United States delegation and would be resolved as soon as possible in a positive manner and in the spirit of constructive cooperation which characterized relations at all levels between his country and the United States. In that connection, he referred to a letter addressed to the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of Romania in Washington in 1918 by the then Secretary of State of the United States expressing the United States Government's sympathy with the aspirations and rights of the Romanian people.

8. His delegation fully endorsed the draft resolution on the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country submitted by Cyprus (A/C.6/46/L.19), and also supported the recommendations and conclusions contained in paragraph 76 of the report (A/46/26).

9. Mr. AHMED (Iraq) said that since the events of August 1990 had led to the imposition of arbitrary sanctions on his country, some countries had frozen Iraqi assets in accordance with their domestic laws, the first of them to do so being the United States. His delegation did not wish, in the current context, to enter into a discussion of the legitimacy of the sanctions or to urge their modification. Its major preoccupation was the measures taken by the United States financial authorities against the Permanent Mission of Iraq to the United Nations; their orders for the freezing of all Iraqi assets in the United States had included the funds of the Mission, its bank accounts and the provisions made for payment for accommodation occupied by its personnel. The tax-exempt status of the Mission's premises had also been affected by those orders, and taxes had been levied by the City of New York without regard for the tax exemptions enjoyed by missions to the United Nations.

10. The Mission requested that its balance of $882,444.45 with the Bank of New York, together with interest, should be unfrozen. That sum, which had been allocated for the purposes of the regular expenditures of the Mission, had been frozen in an unlawful manner. The Mission usually operated on an annual budget of $2,117,886.08; the entire sum was deposited by the Central Bank of Iraq at the Bank of New York, in January each year and the Mission's finance officer was authorized to withdraw one twelfth of the amount each month. The monthly expenditures of the Mission amounted to $176,844.09, and that sum was used to pay for accommodation and salaries for its personnel and various utilities. All funds were spent in New York on those items and not on any activities that might arouse the concern of the United States authorities or the State Department.

11. The executive orders freezing the assets of the Iraqi Mission and their consequences consituted a breach of the United Nations Headquarters Agreement, since the funds allocated to the expenditures of the Mission were not subject to United States domestic laws. Through its lawyer, the Mission had tried to no avail to make contact with the United States Department of the Treasury in order to resolve the matter. It had also, without success, addressed a letter to the Secretary-General in which it had set forth the violations of the Headquarters Agreement committed by the United States financial authorities. His delegation was seeking a modification to licence number TQ0002, authorization for the Bank of New York to release the funds in account No. 8033172908 so that the entire sum together with interest could be transferred to account No. 1180605971, and reconsideration of the refusal to reinstate the provisions relating to accommodation and restore the City of New York tax exemption cards.

12. The Headquarters Agreement, many other agreements and generally accepted principles of international law required that the funds of missions to the United Nations should not be subject to domestic legal jurisdiction. Clearly, the executive orders issued by the United States authorities were part of domestic law and did not override the many agreements in existence. The matter had become extremely serious since disposable funds were becoming exhausted.

(Mr. Ahmed, Iraq)

13. His delegation hoped that the Government of the host country would repeal all the discriminatory and unlawful restrictions, imposed in contravention of the Headquarters Agreement. It was prepared to seek a solution to the problem through the Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel and the Chairman of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country or by holding discussions with representatives of the Permanent Mission of the host country in a friendly spirit in accordance with the Headquarters Agreement. The maintenance of the discriminatory measures would have a negative impact on the conduct of the work of his Mission and would set a dangerous precedent inasmuch as other missions might in future be subjected to measures that did not accord with the provisions of the Headquarters Agreement.

14. Mrs. SILVERA (Cuba) said that once again, as in past years, her delegation was obliged to inform the Committee of the situation experienced by the Cuban Mission and personnel accredited to the United Nations. Every Thursday demonstrations took place on the street corner by the Mission involving small groups of people who shouted insults about Cuban leaders, including the Cuban President, and also insulted and physically harassed people visiting the Mission. Recently a United States citizen had visited the Mission to seek information and on the way out she had almost been attacked by the demonstrators so that the police had had to intervene. Although the host country had taken steps to ensure that demonstrators respected the laws regarding demonstrations and to avoid situations which could develop into serious incidents, her delegation felt that greater efforts could be made. Furthermore, a new problem had arisen of vandalization of cars belonging to the Mission and parked in diplomatic parking places; valuables inside the cars had not been stolen but locks and trunks had been forced, tires had been slashed and windscreens had been shattered; such incidents were clearly part of the general harassment against the Cuban Mission. Her delegation called once again on the host country, which had full information about the groups of demonstrators, to intensify measures to facilitate the work of members and diplomats of the Cuban Mission; if diplomats were required to respect the laws of the receiving State, the receiving State must ensure the necessary facilities to enable missions to perform their tasks properly.

15. In recent weeks there had been reports in the local press that the host country was going to take measures to require diplomats to pay traffic fines; if such a step was taken Cuba would be obliged to apply reciprocity in respect of United States diplomats in Havana. The host country should carefully consider the consequences of such a step. Every member of the United Nations had the right to participate as an observer at meetings of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country and must be permitted to speak. In practice, that had not always been the case.

16. Mr. SANDOVAL (Ecuador), speaking on behalf of the delegation of Venezuela as well as his own, said that the two delegations were concerned about the membership of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. In accordance with operative paragraph 5 of General Assembly resolution 2819 (XXVI), the

(Mr. Sandoval, Ecuador)

members had to be chosen in consultation with regional groups taking into consideration equitable geographic representation; yet, at the current time, not all the regional groups had the requisite number of seats on the Committee. Currently there were four seats for the group of Western European and other States; three for Africa; three for Asia; two for Eastern Europe and two for Latin America and the Caribbean. He urged the Committee at the next session to consider the possibility of expanding its membership so as ensure truly equitable geographical distribution. The two delegations were also concerned that long-standing problems under consideration by the Committee still subsisted and, despite the efforts of the host country, had not been totally resolved.

17. In recent months there had been a resurgence of the negative campaign waged by the information media, especially television and the press, projecting an unfavourable image of missions and diplomats accredited to the United Nations, especially in respect of alleged violations of traffic regulations. That problem had been referred to by the representatives of Honduras and Mexico in the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. Negative aspects only were emphasized, and it was never mentioned that most diplomats fulfilled all their obligations and respected local laws and also that the diplomatic community in New York, the largest in the world, provided substantial revenue for the city, amounting to over $830 million in 1989. The Committee on Relations with the Host Country and the United States Mission should transmit those concerns to the press and call on the media to exercise objectivity.

18. The problem of parking and alleged traffic violations was a source of serious concern; it was perhaps because police officers had to fill a daily quota of tickets that there was a constant increase in fines on vehicles with diplomatic licence plates. It was extremely alarming that diplomatic vehicles were being towed from parking places designated specifically for diplomats and even, as noted in the addendum to the report of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country (A/46/26), that a diplomatic vehicle had been towed with a person inside. There had been at least one other such case and his delegation hoped that that practice would stop in the future.

19. It was noted in paragraph 8 of the addendum that United States policy was that diplomats and their families were expected to abide by traffic and parking rules and regulations; however, there was no mention of any efforts by the host country to facilitate the work of missions and diplomats or of its obligation to provide a sufficient number of parking places. His delegation fully agreed with the view of the Legal Counsel that fines, punative sanctions and the suspension or revocation of licences were tantamount to an exercise of jurisdiction by the host country and were at variance with article 31 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 (addendum, para. 15). While calling on the authorities of the host country to pursue their efforts to solve such problems, he pledged the cooperation of missions and diplomats to

(Mr. Sandoval, Ecuador)

join efforts to ensure harmonious and cooperative relations through fulfilment of the existing norms of international law and of the Headquarters Agreement.

20. At the most recent meeting of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country a delegation from a State that was not a member of the Committee had asked for the floor and had been refused on the ground that no formal request had been made; to promote flexibility and transparency in the debate, a verbal request for the floor should be considered an official request to participate as an observer.

21. The submission of a draft resolution on the item under consideration before a debate had been held on the item, on the ground that the Committee's work needed to be concluded within the prescribed time-limit, must not set a precedent for the future since it was not possible to prejudge the results of the debate.

22. Mr. ROSENSTOCK (United States of America) said that at no time had any delegation been denied the right to participate as an observer in the Committee on Relations with the Host Country. That did not mean that a member or an observer could speak on subjects which were not before the Committee or that the rules of relevance and order did not apply both to members and to observers.

23. From time to time there were unfortunate stories in the press, as was the case in any country with a free press. The majority of the people of New York City were law-abiding but it was only crimes that were reported. The United States Mission would continue to make efforts to ensure that the most positive possible attitude towards the United Nations community, of which it was a member, existed in New York City and in the United States.

24. His delegation was pleased to note the recognition by the representative of Cuba that the United States Mission had taken steps to avoid incidents. In the recent episode when a United States citizen had been harassed by demonstrators outside the Cuban Mission, the police had acted promptly and the demonstrators had been taken into custody. The United States Mission had not been informed of incidents of vandalism to cars belonging to personnel of the Cuban Mission; if it was informed of problems it would do its best to provide safe, secure and efficient working conditions for all concerned.

25. On the question of bank accounts, the United States did not block the checking account of the Iraqi Mission to the United Nations; other Iraqi funds in the United States were blocked in accordance with the requirements of the Security Council set forth in resolutions 661 (1990) and 670 (1990), which the United States would continue to honour. Any problems which existed, including problems relating to bank accounts, could be eliminated if Iraq first adhered to the requirements of Security Council resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions. In any event, there was no impediment to the functioning of the

(Mr. Rosenstock, United States)

Iraqi Mission and no problem for the Iraqi Mission with regard to the transfer of funds from Iraq to the checking account which existed in the name of the Mission.

26. His delegation appreciated the patience shown by the representative of Romania and would continue to seek to expedite a positive response to the question he had raised with regard to travel controls as soon as possible.

27. The United States Mission would continue to approach all problems in a spirit of constructive cooperation. It would continue to respect the legal obligations that flowed from the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, including the requirement that diplomats should enjoy immunity from the civil, criminal and administrative jurisdiction of the receiving State. It also noted that under article 41 of that Convention, it was the duty of all diplomats to respect the laws and regulations of the receiving State; it hoped that all members of the international community in New York would honour that obligation, which of course included traffic laws and parking regulations.

28. His delegation shared the view that the Committee on Relations with the Host Country was a useful operation which assisted the host country, the other members of the diplomatic community and the Secretariat to resolve issues positively as they arose. It would continue to cooperate with members and observers on the Committee. Since 1945 the United States had been honoured to be the host of the United Nations and would continue to do everything possible to assist in facilitating the functioning of missions.

29. Mr. AHMED (Iraq), speaking in exercise of the right of reply, said he had indicated clearly that his delegation wished in all good faith to find a solution through the Committee on Relations with the Host Country or through the Legal Counsel so that its account could be unblocked. The problem was not so much between Iraq and the United States as between the United States and the United Nations since it involved a violation of the United Nations Headquarters Agreement.

30. Mr. MOUSHOUTAS (Cyprus) said that in accordance with the well-established practice of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, observers requesting permission to attend meetings or to address the Committee were always given that opportunity with the consent of the Committee's members. Such requests had never been denied. At the latest meeting of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country a request had been made to speak on a matter which had already been decided upon; owing to lack of time, it had not been possible to go back and reconsider it.

31. Introducing draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.19, he said that since the cardinal item on the agenda of the United Nations was the subject of security of missions, the draft resolution recognized that effective measures should continue to be taken by the authorities of the host country to prevent any

(Mr. Moushoutas, Cyprus)

acts of violence against the diplomatic community. Paragraph 1 endorsed, fully and in a balanced way, all recommendations and conclusions reached by the Committee on Relations with the Host Country over the past year. Those recommendations had concentrated on the security of missions and the safety of their personnel, travel regulations, transportation and debts. His delegation hoped that, as in previous years, the draft resolution would be unanimously approved by the Sixth Committee.

32. Mr. DASTIS (Spain) said his delegation and other Spanish-speaking delegations felt that the Spanish words país huésped in the name of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country should be replaced by país anfitrión.

33. Mr. FLEISCHHAUER (Under-Secretary-General, the Legal Counsel) said he would take up that question with the translation services of the Secretariat. The Office of Legal Affairs, which serviced the Committee on Relations with the Host Country, had no objection to changing the Committee's title.

34. Mr. MARTINEZ GONDRA (Argentina) said that the draft resolution bore a close resemblance to the corresponding resolution on the work of the Committee on Relations with the Host Country adopted the previous year. It would be appropriate, in view of changing circumstances, to give greater consideration to the item at the next session, with a view to adopting a resolution which more accurately reflected current developments.

35. Draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.19 was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 128: REPORT OF THE INTERNATIONAL LAW COMMISSION ON THE WORK OF ITS FORTY-THIRD SESSION (continued) (A/C.6/46/L.15 and L.16)

36. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.16, on the report of the International Law Commission on the work of its forty-third session, and announced that France and Viet Nam wished to join the sponsors.

37. Mr. BABY (Mali) said that his delegation and the delegations of Mexico and Peru also wished to join the sponsors of the draft resolution.

38. Draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.16 was adopted.

39. The CHAIRMAN drew attention to draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.15, on the draft articles on jurisdictional immunities of States and their property, and announced that France and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya wished to join the sponsors.

40. Draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.15 was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 124: UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMME OF ASSISTANCE IN THE TEACHING, STUDY, DISSEMINATION AND WIDER APPRECIATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW (continued) (A/C.6/46/L.17)

41. Mr. NYAMIKEH (Ghana), introducing draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.17, said that it reflected the views expressed in the Sixth Committee and the contents of the Secretary-General's report (A/46/610 and Corr.1). He announced that the following countries wished to become sponsors of the draft resolution: Bangladesh, Botswana, Cameroon, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, Mongolia, Namibia, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uruguay. The various regional groups had communicated their list of candidates for membership of the Advisory Committee on the United Nations Programme of Assistance in the Teaching, Study, Dissemination and Wider Appreciation of International Law. The composition of the Advisory Committee would thus be the following: Bangladesh, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Ethiopia, France, Germany, Ghana, India, the Islamic Republic of Iran, Italy, Kenya, Malaysia, Mexico, the Netherlands, Nigeria, Romania, the Sudan, Trinidad and Tobago, Ukraine, the USSR, the United Kingdom, the United Republic of Tanzania, the United States and Uruguay.

42. The CHAIRMAN said that the list of members of the Advisory Committee would be incorporated in paragraph 18 of the draft resolution and would be thus be presented to the plenary Assembly for adoption.

43. Draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.17, as orally amended, was adopted.

AGENDA ITEM 133: ADDITIONAL PROTOCOL ON CONSULAR FUNCTIONS TO THE VIENNA CONVENTION ON CONSULAR RELATIONS (continued) (A/C.6/46/L.18)

44. Ms. KOFLER (Austria), introducing draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.18 on behalf of the sponsors, said that the text represented an attempt to achieve a compromise on a complex issue, and she commended it to the Committee for adoption by consensus.

45. Mrs. FLORES (Uruguay) said that her delegation wished to join the sponsors of the draft resolution.

46. Draft resolution A/C.6/46/L.18 was adopted.

COMPLETION OF THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

47. After an exchange of courtesies in which Mr. MBAALLO (Gabon), Mr. JERKIC (Yugoslavia), Mr. KHALIDI (Jordan), Mr. MONTES DE OCA (Mexico) and Ms. FEARNLEY (New Zealand) spoke on behalf of their respective groups of States, the CHAIRMAN declared that the Sixth Committee had completed its work for the forty-sixth session.

The meeting rose at 5.40 p.m.